The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,332.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

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JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

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Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED. | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittanses promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

50 BEST BEREA GRIND STONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same Nov. 10. at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

The Indians turn Horse-Thieves—Traders Violate the Royal Proclamation Prohibiting Traffic with the Indians—Capt. James Smith applies an Efficient Correction—His Affair with the Traders at Sidelong Hill—Bloody Run receives its Name, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the treaty of peace concluded by Gen. Bouquet with the Indians, soon after it was made the latter began a system of horse-stealing along the frontiers and also killed some people in the isolated settlements. Still, traders were in the habit of supplying the Indians with gunpowder and other military stores, though forbidden to do so by the royal proclamation. Capt. James Smith, of whose captivity among the Indians an account has already been given, having returned to Bedford, after his service in Gen. Bouquet's last expedition, on hearing of these violations of the king's order, determined to take the law into his own hands, and by force of arms, prevent further traffic with the savages. His mode of procedure is thus graphically described in his "Narrative:"

"Shortly after this (Bouquet's treaty) the Indians stole horses and killed some people on the frontiers. The king's proclamation was then circulating and set up in various public places, prohibiting any person from trading with the Indians until further orders. Notwithstanding all this, about the 1st of March, 1765, a number of wagons, loaded with Indian goods and warlike stores, were sent from Philadelphia to Henry Pollens, Conococheague; and from thence seventy pack horses were loaded with these goods in order to carry them to Fort Pitt. This alarmed the country, and Mr. William Duffield raised about fifty armed men and met the pack-horses at the place where Mercersburg now stands. Mr. Duffield desired the employers to store up their goods and not proceed until further orders. They made light of this, and went over the North Mountain, where they lodged in a small valley called the Great Cove.—Mr. Duffield and his party followed after, came to their lodging, and again urged them to store up their goods. He reasoned with them on the impropriety of their proceedings and the great danger the frontier inhabitants would be exposed to if the Indians should now get a supply; he said, as it was well known that they had scarcely any ammunition, and were almost naked, to supply them now would be a kind of murder, and would be illegally trading at the expence of the blood and treasure of the frontiers. Notwithstanding his powerful reasoning, these traders made game of what he said, and would only answer him by ludicrous burlesque.—When I beheld this, and found that Mr. Duffield would not compel them to store up their goods, I collected ten of my old warriors that I had formerly disciplined in the Indian way, went off privately after night, and encamped in the woods. The next day, as usual, we blacked and painted, and waylaid them near Sidelong Hill. I scattered my men about forty rods along the side of the road, and ordered every two to take a tree, and about eight or ten rods between each couple, with orders to keep a reserved fire—one not to fire until his comrade had loaded his gun; by this means we kept up a constant slow fire upon them, from front to rear. We then heard nothing of these traders' merriment, or burlesque. When they saw their pack-horses falling close by them, they called out, 'Pray, gentlemen, what would you have us to do?' The reply was, 'Collect all your loads to the front, and unload them in one place; take your private property and immediately retire.' When they were gone, we burnt what they left, which consisted of blankets, shirts, vermillion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping-knives, &c. The traders went back to Fort Loudon, and applied to the commanding officer there, and got a party of Highland soldiers, and went with them in quest of the robbers, as they called us; and without applying to a magistrate, or obtaining any civil authority, but barely upon suspicion, they took a number of creditable persons (who were chiefly not any way concerned in this action) and confined them in the guard-house in Fort Loudon. I then raised three hundred riflemen, marched to Fort Loudon, and encamped on a hill in sight of the fort. We were not long there, until we had more than double as many of the British troops prisoners in our camp, as they had of our people in the guard-house. Captain Grant, a Highland officer, who commanded Fort Loudon, then sent a flag of truce to our camp, where we settled a cartel, and gave them above two for one, which enabled us to redeem all our men from the guard-house, without further difficulty. After this, Captain Grant kept a number of rifle guns, which the Highlanders had taken from the country people, and refused to give them up. As he was riding out one day, we took him prisoner and detained him until he delivered up the arms; we also destroyed a large quantity of gunpowder that the traders had stored up, lest it might be conveyed privately to the Indians. The king's troops, and our party, had now got entirely out of the channel of the civil law, and many unjustifiable things were done by both parties. This convinced me more than ever I had been before, of the absolute necessity of the civil law in order to govern mankind."

Smith's affair with the traders, at Sidelong Hill, is supposed to have given Bloody Run its name, as the account of it published, shortly after its occurrence, in London, says: "The convoy of 80 horses loaded with goods, chiefly on his majesty's account as presents to the Indians, and part on account of Indian traders, were surprised in a narrow and dangerous defile in the mountains, by a body of armed men. A number of horses were killed, and the whole of the goods were carried away by the plunderers. *The rivulet was dyed with blood*, and ran into the settlement below, carrying with it the stain of crime upon its surface."

ABLE SPEECH OF

SENATOR COWAN, OF PA.,

In Reply to Senator Sumner, in Defence of President Johnson.

MR. COWAN—Mr. President, I am not disposed to allow the speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to go to the country without a very brief reply. If that speech be true, and if it be a correct picture of the South, then God help us; then this Republic, this Union is at an end, then the great war which we waged for the Union was a folly; then all the blood and treasure which we have expended in that war in order to restore ourselves to companionship with the people of the South have beeen equally follies. But, Mr. President, is it true? Or is not this a series of *ex parte* statements made up by anonymous letter-writers, people who are down there more than likely stealing cotton, people who are down there in the enjoyment of place and power, people who are interested that the disturbed condition of things which exists there now shall always continue because they make profit of it? Is there any man who has had any experience in the trial of causes, any man who knows anything about the nature of evidence, who does not know that the honorable Senator could have sent his emissaries into any one county in the lately rebellious States, and gathered the expressions of knaves and fools and discontented, single-idead people, far more than he has given us in this speech?

We are told here of the exceptional instances or bad conduct on the part of the people of the South. Why, what a large volume it would take to hold all that! If a man were to go about anywhere in the loyal States and hunt up what he might suppose to be treasonable expressions, heretical expressions, how many could he find? And yet we are treated to all this here as if it was the whole of the evidence in the case. One man out of ten thousand is brutal to a negro, and this is paraded here as a type of the whole people of the South, whereas nothing is said of the other nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men who treat the negro well. One man expresses a great deal of dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs, and that is paraded here, while nothing is said of the other ten thousand men who are contented to accept it and make the most of it.

What then are we to do? We are to suppose that the people of the Southern States lately in rebellion have common sense; and when their utterances are in accordance with what is common sense and the dictate of their own interest, we have a right to presume it to be true. But according to what we have just heard, everything that has come from the people of these States, and from their public bodies, from the representatives of the people, is to be taken as false; and why? Because some cotton agent, some correspondent of a radical newspaper in the North, some office-holder who has been making profit of the state of things there chooses to say it is all false! The heresy of State rights is not destroyed there, the honorable Senator says. Have we not heard from almost all the public men of the South that that question was put to the arbitrament of the sword that they have lost, and that they submit? Have they not acquiesced in the abolition of slavery—that thing of all others which was the last, in the opinion of everybody, that they would submit to? But still further guarantees are wanted; we are not told what they are. What are they? What is wanted? Everybody admits that the negro ought to have his natural rights secured to him. I believe all the moderate, conservative men of this Chamber are fully agreed that every man should have his natural rights secured—the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the protection of property, limbs and reputation; that he should have the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in courts of justice. The negro has not hitherto been allowed in the Southern States to testify in courts of justice, and why? Because he was a slave, and if I had been a citizen of the Southern States when slavery prevailed there, I would have resisted his right to testify in courts.

A witness, like a voter, ought to be a free man, he should not belong to another man. What chance would a litigant have against the master of slaves, if the slaves could testify?—Would you ask a negro to testify against his master, to go back to that master and be subjected to his ill will because of his testimony? Would you allow him to testify for the master as against a party on the other side? Certainly not. But now this state of things has passed away.—Now the people of the Southern States themselves, so far as I understand them, are in favor of opening the courts to all these classes of people.—And, sir, they must open them for their own security. I am willing to leave that to themselves; their own interest will compel them to allow all people to testify, unless they are excluded by those disabilities that have heretofore excluded witnesses from testifying. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and those who think with him, desire that these people should have the right of suffrage, why not say so boldly.

Mr. Sumner.—I do say so.

Mr. Cowan.—Very well; that is so much that is clear; make it broadly; we may differ from him, but the people will decide. I am perfectly willing to acquiesce in their decision; I do not care which way it is; but the people will decide that question, and they will decide it promptly. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts wants to hold the doctrine that these States are not States, that they are not constituent members of this Union, let him say so; there is a tribunal to which that can be referred. If he wishes to take issue with the President on these points, let the issue be made fairly and squarely, and it will be met. Thank God, in this Government, not like that of Russia, which he has eulogized, there is a power above us all; there is a power to whose arbitrament and award we can appeal, and who will settle this thing conclusively.

Now, Mr. President, I am for reconciliation. I want to have this Union restored: and Union means a Union by consent, not by force. I would like to make friends of all the people with whom we have been at enmity heretofore. I do not want the contest to go on any longer. But are we to make friends with them, and are they to be reconciled to us, and are they to behave better by such speeches as have been made by the honorable Senator here to-day? I very much doubt it. I do not think that he will improve the condition of the Southern heart or the condition of the Southern mind, by thus parading these exceptional cases to the people of this country, and stimulating and exciting their angry passions more than they are now against this unfortunate people—unfortunate in every respect; unfortunate on account of their errors; unfortunate on account of the penalty which has followed those errors, and which they have suffered.

Mr. President, let us look at this testimony. The honorable Senator, as I said before, reads from anonymous letter-writers, from cotton agents, and people of that kind. Now, it does so happen that we have some testimony upon this subject; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, not a summer soldier or sunshine patriot.

Mr. Sumner—I have not read anonymous letters.

Mr. Cowan—They are anonymous so far as we are concerned; and I commend the Senator's prudence in keeping the names of their writers from the public, because I have no doubt that if their names were shown they would not be considered of much importance. I very much doubt whether there is a single man among them who has ever wielded anything more than a pen during the rebellion But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it. I do not suppose there was any great merit in being a Union man in Massachusetts. I suspect a man would have been very likely to get a lamp-post it he had been anything else there; but the President of the United States was a Union man in the very thick and storm of the battle.—He was waylaid while coming hither in order to attend to his official duties in this body. He has stood by the Constitution, by the Union, all the way through, steadily and firmly; and, as a compliment to him, the great party to which I belong, and to which he did not belong, and never pretended to belong, conferred upon him the office which, in the providence of God, has made him President of the United States.

Now, sir, you are told here that this man in his official communication to the Senate of the United States, whitewashes the condition of things down below. Yes, sir, "whitewash" is the word. The honorable Senator says that he will not accept the definition of "whitewash" given by the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin, but he has told us what he means by the word "whitewash." It is not necessary that he should say what he means by that word. Every body understands it. I suppose even his colored friends in whom he takes so much interest, would know what the meaning of the word "whitewash" was. (Laughter.) He says that this man, who stood firm when everybody else faltered—this man, who stood almost alone in the midst of an enraged population, and in the very storm and strife of the worst civil war perhaps the world has ever seen—comes here to "whitewash." What does he mean except that the President of the United States in an official communication to this body, comes here to lie; that is the plain English of it; comes here either to suppress the truth or to suggest a falsehood.

What does the President say? I will read what he says as a sufficient answer to what all these people down South report of the state of affairs there, and I do not find it necessary to deny thousands of instances of exceedingly heretical talk that may have taken place, and of treasonable talk, if you please; and I have no doubt that in a state of things unparalleled in the history of the world, heretofore, wrongs and outrages innumerable happen there; but that is not the question. The question is what is the condition of the mass of the people in the South; what is their disposition and tendency; not to love the North, not to love the honorable Senator from Massachusetts—because I very much fear that will not be brought about soon unless there is a change in the temper of both parties—not to have hearts overflowing with love and gratitude to those who persecute and hunt them in their submission; who kick and strike at them after they are down, after they have cried "enough"—but the question is what is their disposition to obey the laws? What do we care about their hearts or their dispositions if they are obedient to the laws, and submit to the laws? Now they have submitted to laws which impose the heaviest penalty, for if they are traitors the law imposes the penalty of death and confiscation of estate by means of fine. I will read what the President says now of the condition of that people from the information he has received: "In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than in view of all the circumstances could well have been expected." I think there is no candid man who will not indorse that sentiment. "The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits."

Why should they not? To suppose anything else is to suppose that they are demented; that they have no kind of common sense left; that four years of the most terrible war, and the most terrible punishments ever inflicted upon a people, have been without their lessons. It cannot be, Mr. President; it is not in the nature of things that it should be.

"An abiding faith" on the part of this man who suffered from these people; who suffered from this war and the doctrine of secession, "An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity."

And here, Mr. President, allow me to ask when in the history of this world or of the human family, has it happened that severity, cruelty, persecution, refusal to recognize common rights, has reconciled a people and pacified a distracted country; and when it happened that clemency, leniency, as the President expresses it, has failed to produce beneficial results? It is not necessary to go very far back for instances to show this. Look at the treatment of England toward Ireland. What has been the result of her holding that people in a species of vassalage? A Fenian insurrection upon her hands now, after hundreds of years of attempt to dominate over that people. Look at Poland; look everywhere. And if it be necessary to see what clemency, what leniency and justice, and trust and confidence can do to restore a people once in revolution, take the conduct of Hoche in La Vendee. There, by the genius of one man, high enough to be above vulgar passion, statesman enough to look to the future, La Vendee was restored to France, and is there now, part and parcel of it, with every recollection of the revolution effaced.

Says the President:

"It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders"—these effects are to be seen in the North as well as in the South—"but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil law is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems, are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union."

There is a little more testimony yet, Mr. President, and it is well worth while to consider, while we are here to take counsel and to know what we ought to do in the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves, from whom will we take that counsel. Are we to take it from men, whose purpose seems to be to wage war upon these people and their institutions? Shall we take it from men whom they hate personally and by name, and to whom it is almost impossible to suppose they ever will be reconciled, or, in the nature of things, can be reconciled? Or are we to take it from the men who have not made this a personal war; who have treated it as a national war, and who, in their conduct of it, have won the applause of both sections? The President says that part of his information has been received from Gen. Grant. Who is Gen. Grant? Who is to be put in the scale with that scarred soldier, and whose testimony is to weigh down his? Is he "whitewashing," too? Has he forgotten the position he occupies before the American people? With the highest military character of any man to-day upon the earth, has he condescended to come here to deceive the Senate of his country, and to lie about the condition of affairs in the South, which he has recently visited? Let us hear what he says, and listen with patient reverence to the utterance of a man of sense, a patriot, and a prudent man, who desires not to embroil, not to embitter, not to widen the gap that already exists between the two peoples, who ought to be fraternally united, but a man who desires to heal and to pacify; a man imbued with the spirit of Hoche when he went to La Vendee, and where he succeeded when others had failed. What does he say? It is not the tone or manner of the letter writer, but it is the manner of a man and a soldier.

"I am satisfied"—says he, and when he is satisfied who dares to say he is not satisfied upon the score of honesty and good intent toward this republic?—

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men in the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith."

That is what Gen. Grant says. Is that "whitewashing?"

"The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that men can resort to."

It is now said that they do not think so; that they are only pretending, and have a covert purpose of doing something hereafter about this thing, nobody can tell exactly what. Perhaps we will be told they will not abide the result.

"I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now, when the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in council."

Why, Mr. President, the common sense of that last utterance is worth more as testimony than that of a thousand scribblers who merely look at detached points of this great field. They have resolved to accept the decision as final; and, what we ought all to be glad to know, they have found that it is for their benefit.

I therefore hope, Mr. President, that we may meet them in a different spirit; that we may show them that we made this war, not to make them eternal enemies of ours, but that we will win them back to be as they were before, our friends and our brothers, of the same race and of the same lineage. I hope too that this angry, irritating, and exciting mode of treating this subject, which is calculated to make us anything else than friends will be discarded hereafter, and that we shall coolly and calmly, and in the spirit of the nation, (because that is the spirit of the nation,) examine this question, and do with it that which will be calculated to restore the old harmony and peace, and the old Union again.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

This distinguished gentleman who was arraigned last October for some utterances not satisfactory to some of the radical bloodhounds in Tennessee, is now as he ever has been, a true Union man. He is in Washington and doing all in his power to advance the policy of the President in his efforts at restoration. In a recent letter he says:

You know my relations to the President and therefore, I do not respond to one of your inquiries. You ought, likewise, to know that I am not in the habit of asking quarter from political foes or personal enemies. What I have written, and what I propose to do, are prompted alike by a sense of duty, and not because I would seem to seek the favor or forbearance which too many vainly suppose is pleasing to power. As to another matter to which you refer, I will briefly state that the proof which was submitted to the commission before which I was arraigned in October last, satisfied me that the President was not, as I had previously believed him to be, personally or officially responsible for my arrest, or the persecutions by which it was followed. But I prefer not to dwell upon a matter wholly personal. When public liberty is once more secured to the citizen, private wrongs will be consigned to forgetfulness.

Such sentiments are influencing the great mass of Southern men, and no one knows this fact better or appreciates it more fully than President Johnson and the prominent men in Congress who sustain him.

A dashing young bachelor lately appeared in Central Park with two handsome ponies, whose tails were done up to look like a lady's waterfall, and cooped up in a small fish net. The resemblance was capital, and the team created a great sensation.

THE lawyer's motto—be brief. The doctor's motto—be patient. The potter's motto—be ware. The type-setter's motto—be composed.

SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE?

The proceedings of Congress, or the "Rump," on Tuesday (13th) show that by a vote of 113 Republicans to 44 Democrats, they refused to lay on the table a proposition *to give the negro the right to vote.* Thus it is settled beyond all doubt, that the Republicans are determined to force the right of the negro to vote in all the States. The issue is fairly made: *to destroy the Constitution of Pennsylvania*, which gives the white citizens only the elective franchise, is the object and purpose of the Republican majority of the Rump Congress.—We call upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania to organize at once. *There is not a moment to lose.* Organize clubs, organize societies. Organize at once in every township. Call the people together who are in favor of the white man, who are opposed to negro equality; opposed to the negro voting; opposed to his equality with the white laborer; opposed to the negro coming into your factories, forges, mines, shops, stores, mills, and your families, *as an* EQUAL. Call together the mechanics who are opposed to the negro driving them out of employment and taking their places at less wages. Call all patriots and friends of the white race who are opposed to a *bloody war in every town* in the State between the negro and the white race, like it has been in Jamaica. Call *the children*, at proper places, and teach them what will be their fate, if the negro is to be their companion in schools, and drive them away from the school house and take possession and deprive them of education.

This, all these, must be done at once. The issue is made. The Republican party *before the last election* told the people they had no wish to make the negro the equal of the white man, or to give him the right to vote. This party denied it was soon to be a question in Pennsylvania. Now, after the election, *this diabolical* and *outrageous purpose* of the *traitors to the white race* is openly admitted. Let us meet the issue. Inform the public mind on the subject. Do not hesitate as to time or place. Tell the people in the town, in the store, at church, at the depot, at the cross roads, at the school house, at the wedding, at the funeral, at the vendue, at the shops, furnaces, forges, mills, everywhere, that the Yankee is against the white man. *That New England* is against the Union; that New England is the cause of all our trouble; that the Yankee is a traitor to the white race; that the Republican party is in favor of the negro's right to vote; that the Republican party is determined to destroy the welfare and happiness of the white man's family, and to degrade the white laborer and the white mechanic to the level of the negro. Write it, speak it, talk it, call meetings, agitate the public mind. Do this at once, or the white labor of the State will be disgraced and degraded. For the mechanic and laborer, it is a question of bread for his family, of pride in his race, of prosperity in his trade and business. Mark the traitors to the white man, and let the indignation of the white man face the Republican traitors to the supremacy of the white race, and compel them to abandon their treason, or go to Hayti, St. Domingo, or Jamaica, and put their own necks under the yoke of subjection to the negro.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE TRUE MAN.—He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at the window or lie open before him in unregarded exposure, are sacred to him. He encroaches on no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notice to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win by dishonor. He will eat honest bread.—He insults no man. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. If he have rebuke for another, he is straight forward, open, manly. Whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every man.

WHO TOLD THE TRUTH.—When the Democratic papers, previous to the last State election, charged on the Republican leaders that they would attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white man, the Republican papers denied it and declared that the charge was untrue. John Cessna, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued an address to the people of the State, assuring them there was no such issue before the people and that the Republican party intended nothing of the kind. Now, what are they doing? Stevens, Sumner, Wilson and others, have introduced at least forty propositions into Congress to break down the barriers God has established between the black and white man. They are atttempting to do it in the District of Columbia and in all the Southern States and they will try it in the Northern States as soon as they can. Sumner has even introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate to allow negroes to sit on juries with white men. Our white laborers and mechanics, many of them at least, will not see the danger they are in until it is too late.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

WOMAN is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning,.....January 26, 1866.

SENATOR COWAN'S SPEECH.

EDGAR COWAN, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, is a member of the "Republican" party, who stands firmly and immovably upon the ground occupied by that party when it first came into existence. He is and always has been an anti-slavery man. When he was chosen to his present office, he was regarded by all who knew his political views, as radical in his opposition to the institution of negro slavery. But Mr. Cowan, when his party rushed into revolution, trampling under foot the Constitution and Laws, preferred to stand still, even at the risk of being dubbed "conservative" and of losing the friendship of his political associates. It seems singular that the radical of 1856, although as radical now as then, should be deemed the conservative of 1855. Yet such is the degree of intensity to which the radicalism of the "Republican" party has been wrought up, that many who, ten years ago, held up their hands, in holy horror, at what they called the ultraism of Cowan, now look back in wonder and indignation at the failure of the ultra of that date to come up to their present position. It is not that Mr. Cowan is less radical than he was when elected Senator, but because his party have gone so far beyond his radicalism, that his position is conservative to-day. In order that the public may know the sentiments of this representative of the "Republican" party before it was abolitionized, we publish on our outside, a speech made by him, in his place in the Senate, a few days ago, in defence of President Johnson, and in answer to Charles Sumner. We hope every body, and every body's neighbor, will read this speech. It is an able, an unanswerable exposition of the trickery by which Sumner and his confreres hope to perpetuate the dissolution of the Union.

THE will of the majority, glorified so extensively by the late Abraham Lincoln and his followers, does not seem to be held in very high regard by the "Republican" members of the present Congress. The people of the District of Columbia lately voted almost unanimously against the proposition to give the negroes the right of suffrage in the district; yet, in defiance of their solemnly expressed wishes, the "Republican" congressmen proceed deliberately to pass a bill forcing negro suffrage upon them. If this is not despotism of the most arbitrary sort, will somebody tell us what is? A great noise was once made about the "Lecompton Constitution" not being the will of the people of Kansas. Admitting, to be true, (for the sake of argument) that all that was said about the manner in which that instrument was adopted, how much better is this attempt to *force* upon the people of the District of Columbia, a law which they declare, almost to a man, is odious to them? Now, honest "Republican," do you endorse this outrage committed by *your* representatives in Congress? Do you deny that the *will of the people* ought to be the ground-work of all laws in a Republican form of Government?

THE *Valley Spirit* and *Franklin Repository*, respectively the organs of the Democratic and "Republican" parties of Franklin county, have been enlarged and improved. They are both edited with great ability and in their "geting up" should be models for every country paper in the state. The *Spirit* adds to its other good qualities, thorough soundness in politics, whilst the only fault the *Repository* has, is its persistent wrong-headedness on the Negro and other political subjects. We always read both of them with interest.

WE are glad to notice that the lecture on the "Literature of the Abolition Yankee" delivered before the Keystone Club, of this place, by James F. Shunk, Esq., is being published by quite a number of our exchanges. It is, we observe, to be issued in pamphlet form, in a few days, from the office of the *Patriot & Union*, Harrisburg. No more useful document than this can be put into the hands of the people. Let it be circulated.

THE Democracy, and all citizens of the county opposed to Negro Suffrage and radicalism generally, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening, February 12th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and transacting such other business as may properly come before them. We hope our friends in the country will not fail to attend.

THE Huntingdon *Monitor* has changed hands, and is now under the control of Mr. CORNMAN, lately connected with the Carlisle *Democrat*. Brother CORNMAN makes a good paper. Success to him.

Black! Black! Black!

DARK AS EREBUS!

ETHIOPIA IN WASHINGTON!

A BLACK DEED BY A BLACK CONGRESS!

THE WORD WHITE STRICKEN FROM ALL LAWS PRESCRIBING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE NEGRO ELEVATED TO A POLITICAL EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE MAN!

The Republican Party Openly Committed to Negro Suffrage!

On Thursday last, January 18th, the House of Representatives at Washington, resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia. After striking out all qualifications, the bill read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from all laws and parts of laws, prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word 'white' is hereby stricken out; and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress, and all laws of the state of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled.

A vote was then taken upon the bill, which resulted in its passage, ayes 116, noes 54! The *ayes* are all "Republicans;" the *noes* are all Democrats, except Anderson, of Missouri; Ashley, of Nevada; Benjamin, of Missouri; Farquhar, Henderson and Hill, of Indiana; Kuykendall, of Illinois; Latham, of West Virginia; Phelps, of Maryland; Randall and Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Stillwell, of Indiana; and Van Horn, of Missouri; just *thirteen* Republicans, who voted with the Democrats against the bill. *Every Republican member of Congress from this State voted for the bill.* Their names are A. A. Barker, J. M. Broomall, William D. Kelley, George V. Lawrence, Ulysses Mercur, Geo F. Miller, J. K. Moorhead, Leonard Myers, C. O'Neill, G. W. Scofield, Thaddeus Stevens, M. Russell Thayer, Thomas Williams, S. F. Wilson. Let these names be handed down to the latest posterity, on the roll of everlasting infamy, as those of traitors to their race, enemies to their country, and breakers of the law of God, which separates socially and politically the white and black peoples. Now, let the people strike home. Now, let all men who call themselves "Republicans" shake off the shackles of party and step out like men to assert the supremacy of the white man. Do you believe in this mingling and mixing of the races? Do you believe that God intended it to be so, when he created them different from each other? If not, then leave the party whose leaders uphold this doctrine.—You must do this if you would be clear of the responsibility which will rest upon the heads of those who are striving to bring about this black and white revolution in society. For God's sake, don't let yourself be deceived again!

As a lasting record of the disgrace of the "Republican" party, we give in full, below, the vote upon the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Allison, Ashley, O.; Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, of Ohio; Clarke, of Kansas; Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Gammell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard, of Iowa; Hubbard, of N. York; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Hubbard, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence, of Penn.; Lawrence, of Ohio; Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice, (Mass.), Rice, (Me.), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernan, Van Horn, Ward, Warner, Washburne, (Ill.), Washburne, (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson, (Iowa), Wilson, (Pa.), Windom, Woodbridge—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Anderson, Ashley, (Nevada), Benjamin, Berger, Boyer, Brooks, Chandler, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding, (Kentucky), Henderson, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard, (West Virginia), Hubbell, (N. Y.), James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Leland Marshall, McCullough, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall, (Pa.), Randall, (Ky.), Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn, (Missouri), Voorhees, Winfield —54.

SAYS the Sunbury *Democrat*: A member of a School Board of Philadelphia offered resolutions in the board to support President Johnson. The President of the board—a republican, ruled the resolutions out of order, whereupon an appeal was made from his decision. One republican and four democrats voted for the resolutions, and seven republicans against it! Why don't the republicans support the Government? Ah! Mr. Purdy, things have changed since the death of Father Abraham. The President is no longer "the government." Congress is that machine just now. The "Republicans" told us when the war commenced that they wanted to know whether we had "a government." After fighting about this matter for four years, they are undecided whether the President, or Congress, is "the government," and after the next election, we have no doubt, they will deny that either is, but will fall back upon Lincoln's re-constructed Supreme Court.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge King yesterday delivered a most important decision in the court of quarter sessions of this county, in the case of Rowe vs Stenger. Mr. Stenger was returned as elected to the office of District Attorney last fall, and Colonel Rowe contested the election on the ground that the majority of Mr. Stenger was made up of votes cast by men who were deserters from the draft or from the military service, and are disfranchised by the act of Congress.

Judge King held that the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship could not be inflicted without due process of law, and that deserters can be disfranchised only upon conviction of the offense by some competent tribunal. As the act of Congress makes no provision for the judicial ascertainment and conviction of the crime, and the laws of the State make no such test of the qualification of voters, the votes of such men must be accepted. In the decision he does not raise the question of the power of Congress to impose a penalty affecting the right of suffrage in a State, and he expressly waives the issue raised as to whether or not the act of Congress is an *ex post facto* law, inasmuch as the point decided is conclusive of the case.

Such a decision coming from a judicial officer second to none in the State in high legal attainments, and eminent for his devotion to the loyal cause, presents the question of the disfranchisement of deserters as one yet to be perfected by the legislature if it is to be enforced at all. It is an issue of too much magnitude to be left in doubt, and we hope to see this case reviewed by the court of last resort in the State. But by the time it will reach that court, the legislature will have adjourned and if the decision of our court should be sustained, we shall have another year of doubt and defiance of the law of Congress by the only party that can hope to profit by the votes of those who deserted their country's cause in the day of peril. Just as is the penalty of the act of Congress, its enforcement must have all the sanctity and ceremony of law, and to this question the attention of the legislature should be deliberately, wisely and promptly directed. We must either have such enactments as will ensure uniform enforcement, or the punishment of desertion must be abandoned. The general government has abandoned it, and it is for the States to declare by their legislation whether they will do likewise.

WE take the above from the *Franklin Repository*, of last week. It will be seen, by that article, that Judge King has decided that persons who evaded the draft, or deserted from the military service of the United States, are *legal voters*. This is just what the Democrats claimed them to be. How bitter a pill this decision must be for those Abolitionists to swallow, who bellowed so loudly against the reception of "skedaddler's votes" at the last election. The *Repository* is dumb-founded by it and doesn't know exactly what to recommend, under the circumstances. It says that the "general government has abandoned the punishment of desertion." Well, is it, then, the business of the States to take it up? There was no desertion from the *State*, but only from the *Federal*, service. What business, then, has the State with the punishment of desertion? But, suppose the Legislature passes a law prohibiting "deserters" from voting, what will it amount to? It would be clearly, indisputably unconstitutional, and would beyond question, be so decided by the Supreme Court, whenever the matter would be brought before that tribunal. Therefore, we cannot see that the *Repository* can help its party much by getting the Legislature to pass such a law. We think, on the whole, that that paper had better advise the leaders of the "Republican" party to turn their attention to some more honorable means of carrying elections than disfranchising white men on the score of their being "deserters."

THE Clinton *Democrat* wants to know "if the abolition party, after getting through with its crusade against Democracy and the Constitution, for recognizing the distinction between the Caucasian and the African, will turn its batteries, resolutions, &c., against the Creator for making that distinction." To be sure they will. Don't they want an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God?"

WHY don't the Abolition papers in this neighborhood, publish the President's special Message to the Senate, in reply to Sumner's resolution, as also Gen. Grant's Report of his tour through the South? Do they love darkness rather than light? Come, gentlemen, don't try to hood-wink your readers!

THE SENATE COMMITTEE to try the contest between Duncan and McConaughy for the seat of the Adams and Franklin district, met again on Wednesday evening and decided in favor of McConaughy by a vote of six to one.—The committee, as we stated in our issue of Wednesday, was composed of six Republicans and one Democrat, and the result is what we then intimated it would be.

There is no use to talk about this being anything but a mere partisan decision, made without the slightest regard to right. The committee had before them a certified copy of the opinion delivered at Chambersburg on Monday last, in a case involving the identical point at issue in this contest, by Judge King, himself a Republican. They not only disregarded this decision by a Judge belonging to their own party, but they refused, by a vote of five against two, to refer the question to the Attorney General. We understand that Senator Lowry voted with Senator Montgomery to take the Attorney General's opinion—wherefore we forgive Lowry both his red head and his ruffled shirt!

The other members of the committee were Senators Worthington, Landon, Bigham, Shoemaker and Graham.—We have only to add, by way of caution to all who may be compelled to visit Harrisburg this winter, "beware of pickpockets."—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Correspondence.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Return of Governor Curtin and Family ---Democratic and Abolition Conventions---Candidates for Governor---The McConaughy-Duncan Contested Election Case.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1866.

Editor Gazette:—Governor Curtin and family returned here on Saturday morning last, from their trip to the island of Cuba. The telegraph informs the public that the Governor has greatly improved in health. I hope this is so and that he may live out his term of office, for he is infinitely to be preferred to the person who would *ex-officio* become his successor. The political cauldron is about being fixed up preparatory to its being placed over the fire of public opinion. The Democratic Convention is called to meet here on the fifth of March. The Shoddy Abolition Committee, with your Bedford "Governor" at the head, met here last week, one day, and fixed the seventh of the same month for the meeting of their Convention. The principal business of these bodies will be to put in nomination candidates for the office of Governor. The most prominent names on the Democratic side, spoken of in this connexion, are those of Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Reading, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, Hon. John D. Stiles, of Lehigh, and Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon. Any one of these would make a strong candidate, and I have no doubt that the standard-bearer of the Democracy, during the coming campaign, will be chosen from among these gentlemen. The Abolitionists are having quite a variety of candidates for their nomination. W. W. Ketchum, (not the New York chap of that name) of Luzerne, J. K. Moorehead, of Pittsburg, Gen. J. W. Geary, of Cumberland, Col. L. W. Hall, of Blair, and other worthies of that ilk, are spoken of. Gen. Hancock was feared at one time by some of the civilian candidates, but his letter to the Tammany Hall Democracy, on the occasion of the celebration of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans, has put his nomination out of the question. By the way I had almost forgotten the candidate from your county, the redoubtable Cessna. I am unable to say what his chances are, not hearing his name mentioned here in connexion with the nomination. I see, however, that the Chevalier McClure has had himself elected a delegate from the Franklin district, with instructions for Cessna. This means mischief for the Cameronians, if it means anything. The President of the late Fish Convention may yet see the day when he will have cause to regret the hour he took the Bedford renegade to his bosom. The contested election case of McConaughy vs. Duncan, in the State Senate, has just been decided by the committee in favor of the former. The point on which the case hinged was the legality of the "skedadlers'" votes. The committee, it seems, backed down from the original understanding, that the question should be submitted to the Attorney General, they having discovered that Mr. Meredith would declare those votes legal. The decision of Judge King, in the Rowe vs. Stenger case, which involved the same legal question, was read by J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., attorney for Mr. Duncan, in his argument before the committee. But the committee chose to disregard it, as it stood in the way of their pre-determined purpose to give McConaughy the seat at all hazards. If the people of Franklin and Adams do not rebuke this outrage upon their rights, they will be recreant to their duty as free and independent voters. For, if ever a wrong was done to any constituency, this is plainly one of the grossest and most unwarranted sort. LEX.

For the Gazette.

AN INQUIRY.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I am a reader of both county papers and I have read them sufficiently to know that both try to bolster up their respective sides, which is all right enough; but it does seem to me that there would be a much more intelligent support given to the candidates of either party, if the whole truth were always told. Now, I notice that you publish the speeches of some leading "Republicans," the whole of which, of course, as a "Democrat," you cannot endorse; but the greater part of which you give your readers because it is plainly conservative, and, therefore, patriotic. For, whatever tends to "conserve" (or more properly, preserve) our government, is patriotism. I am glad that you have the liberality to publish the speeches of such "Republicans" as Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and other eminent men of that ilk. I am a "Republican" in politics and as I want to vote intelligently, I desire to know what is going on in my own party. I am sorry to say that I cannot find that out by reading my own political county paper. It seems to know of nobody among the "Republican" leaders except Thaddeus Stevens; at least it never publishes the speeches, or views, of those in the party who disagree with old Thad. Now, I am sorrow that this is the case, and I would like to know why it is so. Surely men are not mice nor moles that they can be kept burrowing in the dark all their lives, without finding out what is going on in the broad light of day!—Suppression of the truth will do for a while, but in the end the weight must be lifted and the crushed principle and hidden fact will again burst into view. It is better, far better, to meet the issues of the day boldly and squarely, than by evading them awhile, to be compelled to meet them when least prepared. Therefore, I am sorry to see that the *Bedford Inquirer* cannot let us have, through its columns, a perusal of Edgar Cowan's speech, in defence of President Johnson and Gen. Grant against Sumner's uncalled-for and ungenerous attack. Will the *Inquirer* tell us why it cannot meet this issue; why it refrains from publishing Cowan's speech? Is it afraid to do so, lest it might have some of its readers think differently from Thaddeus Stevens? Is it afraid the conservative men in the "Republican" party might get a crumb of comfort from that speech and feel emboldened to oppose the schemes of the radical leaders in this borough? Whatever is its reason for hiding its light under a bushel, let the public know it, so that those who think it is dealing in an unfair, one-sided manner with its own party, may have the benefit of its defence. I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that I am compelled to make this inquiry through the columns of a "Democratic" paper, but I have had experience enough with the publishers of the *Inquirer* to know that they would neither publish, nor answer, this communication. So I am compelled to resort to your paper as a vehicle for what I wish to convey to the public, as well as to the eye-sight of my friends of the *Inquirer*. Perhaps, being asked in this way, the latter will be ashamed to keep silence, and if I succeed in "smoking them out," I shall not regret having written for a Democratic paper. LINCOLNITE.

For the Bedford Gazette.

UNCLE TOBY'S PLATFORM, &c.

Since the advent emunation of Uncle Toby's platform of principles, all has been comparatively quiet on the line of the "Keystone rail road." As in the material, so in the social and moral spheres, after clouds and darkness come brightness and sunshine. Every storm is succeeded by a calm. Uncle Toby is still in the shadow of the mountain. The connexion with his base of supplies (which was partially interrupted for a brief season) is now reopened and *well guarded*. The horrors of starvation for the present are past. The kind-hearted, scientific gentlemen, who made so much ado about nothing and poured out the vials of their wrath in such a furious manner upon Uncle Toby's head (in his absence) are now like the man out of whom the unclean spirits were cast, clothed in their right minds, and gentle as cooing doves. The difficulty probably, after all, was only the result of a slight misapprehension. Uncle Toby may have been at fault in that he did not append a glossary to his "Keystone rail road," for the special benefit of scientific gentlemen, but he did not suppose that their peculiar professional engagements precluded the possibility of storing their capacious minds with general and miscellaneous information. For illustration, had he told them that New York is called the "Empire State," Virginia, the "Old Dominion," Ohio, the "Buckeye State," South Carolina, the "Palmetto State," Delaware, the "Diamond State" and Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State," &c., they would *possibly* have comprehended the fact that Uncle Toby's "Rail road" and "Car of Progress" were designed for the great State of Pennsylvania, not simply for a village only renowned in history as the place where *Hannibal* the great (elephant) ended his extensive travels and found an honored grave. Then, the gentlemen were hasty and ungenerous (not to say *disloyal*) in bearing false witness against Uncle Toby and endeavoring to alienate from him the affection of cherished friends. No marvel that his usually good nature became somewhat ruffled and under the influence of momentary excitement, he scratched them rather severely with the point of his steel-pen. The fact is he understood the genius of his country's government, and prized her institutions, before the scientific gentlemen could discern one card from another, or had made such proficiency in the *dubious art* as to be able, in a patriotic manner, to fleece loyal Union soldiers of their hard-earned treasure. These are not the learned judges to determine great moral and political questions. It ill becomes them to cry "*snake! snake!*" or to say what is proper or improper, for Uncle Toby to do. Let them purge themselves of the leaven of unrighteousness, ere they presume to be teachers in Israel. Uncle Toby can pity and forgive them, but one thing is certain, they must mend their manners, correct their habits, and be washed in the laver of moral regeneration, or their names will never be registered amongst the benefactors of the human race. The very best thing for them to do, would be to enter the "car" of moral and intellectual "progress," abandon their ridiculous dogmatism, admit the fact that others are capable of thinking as well as themselves, *cast cards from them*, and be orderly, law-abiding citizens for the future. If they agree to such honorable terms, Uncle Toby will grant them a generous amnesty.

It is especially gratifying to Uncle Toby to find that his platform of principles, meets with general favor on the part of the better class of citizens, irrespective of former party affiliation.—Those principles, having for their basis *right* and *justice* cannot fail to find a response in the hearts of the *good*, *wise* and *virtuous*, throughout the length and breadth of this land. The ladies, *dear creatures*, (the world would be drear and desolate without them) are nearly all in favor of 'Union,' 'a union of hearts and of hands,' and Uncle Toby, is ever ready (when preliminaries are settled by the parties themselves) to assist in bringing about a consummation so much to be desired. He furnishes certificates which are duly respected by all agents on the "car of progress." No marvel that the ladies have a kind feeling for Uncle Toby, and, are horrified at the idea of having him tortured to death by the agonizing process of starvation. Several turkeys sent by kind hearted, loyal ladies, recently ended their wanderings at the "home so lonely in the shadow of the mountain." That humble dwelling, during the Christmas festivities, was enlivened with social cheer. The cherished memories of the long ago, were revived, and the bright prophetic vision contemplated, when "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together," when righteousness and peace shall universally prevail, and earth's moral deserts bud and blossom as the rose. Still wishing the readers and publishers of the GAZETTE, health, peace and happiness, Uncle Toby will push on the car of progress,

And long for the "good time coming."
Whilst, watching, reading, writing.
At his home so lonely.
In the shadow of the mountain.

Cumb'd. Valley, Jan. 22. U. T.

POLITICAL NEWS.

—The Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate will make a majority report in favor of the sitting Senator, Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, retaining his seat. Mr. Stockton is a Democrat and an effort was made to oust him on the ground that he was elected by a plurality and not a majority vote of the Legislature of his State.

—John Sherman has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio. His principal opponent for the Republican nomination, was Gen. Schenck, now in the lower house of Congress. The nomination of Sherman is considered as a rebuke to Secretary Stanton, for his treatment of the Senator's nephew, Gen. Sherman.

—During the passage of the District of Columbia Negro Sunrage Bill, the galleries of the House of Representatives at Washington, were crowded with negroes, who applauded loudly when the result was made known.

—Had all the Southern Congressmen been in their seats and voted against the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill, the vote would have stood 116 yeas to 113 nays, or three majority for the bill.

—The Democrats of Harrisburg have formed a Central Club and opened a splendid Club-room, to which they invite the Democrats from the country when visiting the capital. A good notion, verily.

—David McConaughy, Abolitionist, has been given the seat of Mr. Duncan, (of the Franklin district) in the State Senate, on the ground that the latter was elected by the votes of "deserters."

—It is said that some revelations which have just come to light in regard to cotton frauds at the South, implicate high military and civil officials and present most astounding disclosures.

—Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, has made a very able reply to his colleague, Senator Howe, who lately assailed the restoration policy of the President.

—The Democracy of Pittsburg have appointed their delegates to the coming State Convention, and instructed them to support Gen. Geo. W. Cass for Governor.

—Gov. Curtin and family arrived at Harrisburg, on Friday last, from Cuba. The Governor's health is said to be much improved.

—Provisional Gov. Marvin, and Wilk Call (son of the late Hon. R. K. Call) have been elected U. S. Senators from the State of Florida.

—The lower house of the New Jersey Legislature has ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, by a vote of 42 to 10.

—Senator Lane, of Kansas, better known as "Jim Lane," has been making speeches in that State, in support of the President's policy.

—C. B. Flood, Esq., of the Columbus (O.) *Crisis*, is engaged in writing a series of "Personal Reminiscences of the Old-time Politicians of Ohio."

—The Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 5th of March.

—The "Republican" State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March.

—Secretary Harlan has been elected U. S. Senator from Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—A plan for colonizing negroes in Florida has been submitted to the Government. It involves the purchase from Florida of all of that State below latitude 28 degrees, and the creation of a territorial government therein; none but freedmen to be permitted to settle upon the lands and each head of family to receive eighty acres.

—The Fenian Senate have had a meeting to legislate for their faction, and a Congress of their adherents is talked of. Meantime, the O'Mahony division are growing in power. Both parties continue to receive endorsement and remittances.

—The Navy Department has ordered the fitting out of the ex-rebel steamer Florida for a twelve month's cruise.—The ram Stonewall is being overhauled for experiments.

—The Judiciary Committee will report an amendment to the Constitution providing that negroes shall not be represented in Congress unless they are enfranchised.

—Of fifty-four million acres of land contained in the State of Minnesota, nearly twenty million are unoccupied and open to settlers under the Homestead law.

—Martha Grinder, the poisoner, was hanged on Friday last at Pittsburgh. Previous to her execution she confessed to two of the murders, but denied the others.

—The Fenian Senate adopted a resolution yesterday requesting President Roberts to call a Congress at Pittsburgh on the 19th of next month.

—The new fifty cent note was issued from the Treasury Department on Thursday. It differs but slightly from the old one.

—It is said the State Department has been positively informed that the French troops will soon be withdrawn from Mexico.

—Rufus Choate, Jr., son of the famous Boston lawyer of that name, died at Dorchester, Mass., on the 15th inst.

—The President has recognized the actual Governor of Florida, relieving the Provisional Governor, Marvin.

—The Committee on Commerce will report in favor of repealing the fishing bounties.

—A clerk in the Baltimore postoffice has been arrested for robbing the mail.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We are in receipt of a copy of this *vade mecum* of the politician. It is a most valuable work and should be in the hands of every man who pretends to take part in politics. It contains, among other valuable matters, an article on the "Productions of the West India Islands, before and since Emancipation," A list of the newspapers suppressed by the Lincoln Administration, Proclamations of the President, A synopsis of the important Acts of XXXVIII Congress, Tables showing the value of Federal and Confederate currency during the war, Postal rates, Money order system, Stamp duties, &c., Amount of Public Debt, Census of 1860, How to enter Public Lands, Chronology of all the Battles, Skirmishes, &c., during the War, U. S. Government, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Senate and House of Representatives Politically Classified, Election Returns for 1860, 1864 and 1865, List of States, State capitals, Governors, Date of meeting of State Legislatures, Time of holding State elections, &c., Popular vote for President in 1856, 1860 and 1864. Published by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau St., New York. Price 25 cents per copy, five copies for $1.00 per dozen $2.25.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.—The January number begins volume 3, of this periodical. It is, we think, one of the best educational serials published. Of course it could not supply the place of Mr. Burrowes' excellent *School Journal*, but as its object is of a more general character than that of the latter, it can be read with great benefit by those who are readers of the *School Journal*. The *Educational Monthly* contains some fine scientific articles and sharp reviews of current literature which make its pages quite attractive. Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., Publishers, 130 Grand St., New York, 512 Arch St., Philadelphia.

THE OLD GUARD.—The first number of the new volume of this really valuable work is before us. The frontispiece is a beautiful steel portrait of Gen. R. E. Lee. Among the literary contents are "The Science of Public Opinion," "Pen Pictures of Puritanism," "A National 'Evil' that is a National Blessing," "Poe and Coleridge," "Ex-President Buchanan's Book," "Zulu Land," and a number of other articles. We recommend this magazine most cordially to the public support. An original romance, entitled "Bertha Seely, the Heroine of the Old Dominion," will be commenced in the next number.—Single copy, per year, $3.00; 2 copies, $5.00; 5 copies, $12.00; 10 copies, $20.00. Address, Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau street, New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of Harper is on our table. We are glad to find it free from the Abolitionism which tainted the pages of some of the preceding numbers and which crops out in such partizan roughness in the *Weekly*. We should like to see *Harper* return to his first love, *Conservatism*, for it really gives us pain to see an old friend get so wrong-headed. The present number is filled with interesting matter, but, we presume, was intended for the special benefit of the Radical Congressmen, as its leading article is on the "*Black-well's* Lunatic Asylum."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey, for January, is a capital number. A new story by Marion Harland, entitled "Rizpah's Idols," is commenced. "The Unclaimed Portrait," by Metta Victoria Victor, is a well-written tale, and the republication of "Mrs. Washington Potts," by the late Miss Leslie, will interest many readers. The fashions and others illustrations are very fine.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

In the Senate, on Friday last Mr. Wilson introduced a bill restricting the expense of collecting soldiers' claims. A bill was introduced for the relief of certain officers of colored troops, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of William Marvin, Senator elect from Florida, which were ordered to lie on the table. The bill giving the appointment of pension agents to the President was considered, but no action taken upon it. The bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, and an amendment confirming the titles to lands given by General Sherman, at Savannah, for three years, was adopted. Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury urging immediate legislation in regard to the resolution of February 23d, 1865, in relation to the merchant marine. The Commerce Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tax Western flatboats and barges used for market purposes. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the apportionment of the currency notes in the different States and Territories. A resolution was also adopted calling on Secretary Stanton for correspondence in relation to captured cannon. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the stamp duties on written instruments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to consider the naval appropriation bill, and the clause appropriating $105,000 for the purchase of Seavey's Island was struck out. This bill was then laid over, and the President's message considered. In the midst of the debate the House adjourned till Monday.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, a joint resolution was passed extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. The bill authorizing the appointment of pension agents by the President was passed. The House bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensioners was also passed. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, asked leave to call up the bill for the admission of Colorado, whereupon Mr. Sumner hoped it would not be done, as he had an amendment to offer. Mr. Stewart then gave notice that he would call up the bill on Wednesday next. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. Mr. Cowan offered an amendment restricting the operations of the bureau to States lately in rebellion. After a debate between Messrs. Trumbull, Guthrie and Pomeroy the Senate, without action, adjourned.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.
John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Benj E Sipe & Susan Schnebley, Feb 3 "
F M Stuckey, Feb. 3 "
John Alsip, Administrator, Jan 27 "

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats and all in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and opposed to Negro Suffrage and White and Black Equality, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and taking counsel upon the political issues before the country. A general turn out is respectfully requested. Several speeches may be expected on the occasion.

E. F. KERR,
Jan. 26. Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are now using "Dick's Printed Accountant Addresses," in putting the names of subscribers on their papers. By this system there can be no name missed in directing, and subscribers can always see the time from which their subscriptions date. All delinquents are marked "laug65", and all accounts due this office until that time, *must be settled by February court next*. After that date we shall commence *a new system of collection*, as we find that duns do no good. We have been and are daily, at an enormous expense, and will be compelled, on this account to enforce payment.—We hope no patron of the GAZETTE will put us to the painful necessity of instituting *legal proceedings*. Those who are at present subscribers and are in arrears, can have the paper for the present year at the advance rate of $2 per annum, by paying at, or before, February court. After that time, they will be charged $2.50, and if not paying within the year, $3.00. The cash system is best for both subscriber and publisher and we have determined, as nearly as possible, to adopt it.

THE REASON WHY.—Many readers do not understand why printers make twenty-five per cent. difference between an *advance* payer and one who pays after the expiration of months. We have a case in point. Had each subscriber paid in advance two months ago, we could have laid in our stock of paper for the ensuing year at a little over ten hundred dollars; now the same amount of stock would cost over fifteen hundred dollars! This is but one item; many others, though not so large in amount, would show a similar increase in cost. If, after February court, some of our patrons have to pay two dollars and a half, they will understand the reason.

IT is a mean trick of trade to sell as foreign extracts domestic scents made of the worst materials. The price at which they are vended is less than the duty on the veritable articles. Could folly further go than to throw money away on such rubbish, while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," redolent of tropical fragrance, is within the reach of all. Sold everywhere.

DANGEROUS.—A few days ago, as one of our little girl friends was skating on the ice-bound Juniata, she struck a flaw in the ice and went into the water almost over head. It is a dangerous business to skate upon the river. Skating is a perilous pastime, at any rate, as the following poem written for our columns, by a bachelor knight of the frozen water, will fully show:

"ELM BARK*."

The moon is up, and the stars are out,
This blessed night, on "Elm Bark;"
And the loveliest forms are circling about
Like sylphs, on the ice of the skaters' park.

The moon is up; but the bonfires' glow,
That burn on the banks of the glassy stream,
Shines bright through the ice, in the water below,
And the forms above catch the crimson gleam.

'Tis a spirit dance on the crystal floor;
For angel forms are moving here—
(The stream has ceased its noisy roar
'Tis chained in ice by the frosty air.)

But the heart beats high in each maiden's breast;
Or throbs in her lover's with fitful start,
As they fly on their way with fears oppressed—
The terrible fears of a doubting heart.

Here sweeps the sprite with the golden hair,
And eyes as blue as the vault above;
And the dark-eyed beauty, too, is here,
With her raven locks and her looks of love.

And here are seen the dark brunette,
And the rosy maiden, of "sweet sixteen;"
But many a gallant is caught in the net
Of the bashful charmer of colors between.

The old and the young on Mercury's wing,
Over the ice go skimming along;—
Clear on the air their steel blades ring,
Striking in time with the shout and song.

Arise, ye nymphs, from beneath their feet!
Join the throng in the "mazy dance"—
The music sung in your wild retreat
Sing now to wake your rival's glance.

But time hath flown, and the fires burn low;
The moon sinks down in the distant west—
The ruddy cheeks, with their healthful glow
Are ready to pillow themselves to rest.

The moon is down, and the stars are dim,
This blessed night, O, "Elm Bark!"
And, the angel forms that swept thy brim,
Are fled, like shadows, into the dark.

*Skaters' resort on the Juniata.

NEW RAILROAD LINES.—The oil fever having abated, a febrile excitement is now being produced by the agitation of new railroad projects. The following described route, proposed by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Railroad and Mining Register*, interests the people of this section, and we hope the suggestion may be acted upon very soon. The writer proposes to start from a point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad passing on the south side of Harrisburg to an eligible site for a railroad bridge across the Susquehanna; thence up the Yellow Breeches creek, through and near a series of iron ore deposits opened at intervals along the foot of the South Mountain; thence across the route in the vicinage of Shippensburg; thence west to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the waters of Bloody Run; and thence on, via Bedford, to a connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad on Will's creek, twelve miles from Cumberland. With this road built, the Broad Top coal region would mine and forward to market a half million tons of coal and more per year, whilst large quantities of Somerset coal would be received on the new road, at Will's creek connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—For the benefit of those who are interested in wool-growing, we publish the following circular, sent us by the committee whose names are appended thereto:

At a convention of Washington county Wool Growers, held in this place on the 4th inst., the undersigned were appointed to call a State Convention, to organize a Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Association.

After due conference, we hereby invite delegates and representative men from every county in the State, to meet in the city of Pittsburg, at Hare's Hotel, on *Thursday, the 8th of February, next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose above specified. If there is time, and the Convention is so inclined, there will be a discussion on the comparative merits of different breeds of sheep, and other topics appropriate to the occosion.

F. JULIUS LE MOYNE,
ASA MANCHESTER,
JOHN H. EWING,
SAMUEL MCFARLAND,
WILLIAM GABBY,
Committee.

Washington, Pa., Jan. 18, 1866.

INSTALLED IN OFFICE.—Mr. J. B. Farquhar, late County Treasurer, has handed over the books, funds, &c., of the Treasury, to his successor, Mr. Geo. Mardorff. Mr. Farquhar was an efficient officer, and we have no doubt that Mr. Mardorff will fill the office to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Farquhar, we understand, intends making Chambersburg his residence in the future. We are sorry to lose him from our midst, but our loss will be the Chambersburgers' gain.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We regret to chronicle the death of JOHN MCVICKER, ESQ., of Harrison township, which occurred at his residence, on Sunday night last. Mr. McVicker was at one time sheriff of this county and was always held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintainces. Though not of our politics, we always found in him a personal friend worthy of our confidence and respect. Peace to his ashes!

"OUR LOCAL HISTORY."—Our readers will observe that the sketches of the history of our county, are resumed in this week's GAZETTE. The writer has brought down the history of the Indian wars to 1766, just one hundred years ago. The sketches will be continued until the history of the county will be fully written. This feature in the GAZETTE is alone worth the subscription price.

STEAM GRIST MILL.—A steam grist mill is about to be erected in this place, by Messrs. J. G. Hartley, Wm. Hartley and S. S. Metzger. This is an enterprise that will pay, beyond question. Bedford is "looking up."

"IT is getting icy," said one friend to another, a few days since. "Yes," echoed the other, "*I see!*" to the great indignation of the first speaker.

ANOTHER arrival of Wares at Irvine's Regulator,—Queensware, Glassware, Rockingham ware, and yellow ware, of all descriptions. Call and see.

Of Course He Could not. The other day a gentleman who has a wife and children, a few miles from this town, actually refused to subscribe for a copy of the "Photograph Family Record." He was courteously asked to give his reasons, but he could not do so.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG MARKET.—Flour, Extra Family, $10.40 @ $10.50 per bbl. Spring Wheat, or Extra, $8.25 @ $8.50. —Groceries: Coffee, prime, 30 cts. per lb. Sugar, Cuba, 13c; good do. 14; prime Porto Rico, 15, choice 16.—Grain: Corn, 300 bus. sold at 68c.,—market dull; Oats 49@50c.; Rye, 80c.; Wheat, Ohio Red, $1.50 @ $2.00.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Groceries: Coffee, 2000 bags Rio sold at 20¼c per lb, in gold. Sugar continues very dull.—Flour: the market was very dull and unsettled to-day, owing to the foreign news, and prices were in favor of the buyers: the only sales we hear of are in small lots to the retailers and bakers, at from $7@7.50 for superfine: $7 75@8 50 for extra; $8 75@9 for northwest family; $9@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, and $11@12 50 per bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is selling in a small way at $5 50 per bbl. Corn meal is unchanged. Grain: There is very little doing in wheat, and most buyers are holding off for lower prices; about 2,000 bushels sold at 180@210c for common to good reds; 220@225c for prime to choice do, and 240@270c per bus for white as to quality. Rye is selling in small lots at 90@100c per bus for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is rather lower; 7,000 bus new yellow sold at 76@77 per bus in store and in the cars. Oats are also lower, 2,000 bus sold at 50@51c per bus for Delaware and Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

1st *College Building, cor. Penn & St. Clair Sts.*
2d " " *Odd Fellows' Building 5th st*
3d " " *Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair st.*

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4 1865.
C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. N. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana co, O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango co, Pa.
W. S Springer, Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams, Armstrong co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
J. A. Mathersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Wells Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co., O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jefferson co., O
Harriet Riley, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, " "
L. Warren, Busi. sburg, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefield, Ada, Hardin co, O.
J. A. Greene, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
J. T. Moss, N. Salem, Fayette co., Pa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co, Pa.
W. Porter, " "
J. S. Mossman, " "
D. S. Gillis, Kinstan, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—These plasters have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They have cured varicose veins and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections,—in all these cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.
Farnville, Louisiana, March 8, 1850.

Dr. T. ALLCOCK,—Sir: I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D's: but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure.

The counter-irritant effect of your plasters is produced in such a mild and gradual way, they so invigorate the circulation around the parts to which they are applied, and exert upon all nervous diseases such a great sedative influence, that I place them confidently at the head of every plaster now in use. Yours, truly,
I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

CONQUER EARLY.—The tendency to grayness by promptly attacking the GREAT ENEMY to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day, CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application the blacks come out brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear. Manufactured by J. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Jan. 12, '66

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, $1 laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St. New York.
Jan. 12, '66—1m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years, causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.
Jan 12-3m

MARRIED.

POTTER—NOBLE.—At the house of the bride's father, in Middle Woodberry township, on the 16th inst., by Rev Stans. Hooper, Mr. David R. Potter, of Waterside, to Miss Libbie Noble.

BEAL—HOYMAN.—On Sunday, 21st inst., by David V. Evans, Esq., Mr. Gerge W. Beal and Miss Catharine Hoyman, all of Londonderry township.

DIED.

CARSON.—At his residence n Napier township, on the 17th inst., of consumpion resulting from bronchitis, Mr. Nathan Carson, aged 47 years, 9 months and 13 days.

STRANEY.—At the residene of her father, in Johnstown, on the 18th ult., after a brief but painful illness, which she bore with truly heroic patience and resignation, AGNES STRANEY, daughter of John C. and L. A. Riffle, formerly of Juniata township, Bedford county, in he 19th year of her age.—A fond wife, an affectionate daughter and a kind sister. She goes to her erly grave with her infant son, deeply mourned by large circle of relatives and friends. Dearest aggie, peace to thy ashes.

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
BEDFORD, PA.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARIZES, QUINCES, GRAPES, of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT, and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES, evergreen trees, shrubs and vines in variety, honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming roses, flowering shrubs, dahlias, fancy varieties, fuchsias, chrysanthumums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.——☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Jan 26, '66-3m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county is Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.
Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The undersigned offer for rent their hotel, situated in the borough of Bloody Run, from the first of April next. The building contains twelve large rooms, including parlor and bar-room. There is stabling attached for fifty-five horses; a large yard in front of the hotel; making the best stand in Bloody Run. Also, eighty acres of land, in grass, in said borough.
MARTHA L. TATE,
Jan 26-3t SAMUEL B. TATE.

Notices, &c.

NOTICE.—Having removed from Bedford county I left all my notes in the hands of S. Bender, Esq., at Bloody Run for collection. All persons having themselves indebted to me by note will come the same to him.
Jan 19, '66-3t* JOHN ALSIP.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

BEDFORD OIL COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed to the BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to George W. Rupp, Treasurer. The Company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN MCVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. President.
Dec 15, '65.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Juniata township, on the 8th of December last, a red and white spottted cow, with one ear cropped, about 14 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law. GEO. W. WOLFORD.
Jan 12, '66-3t

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, PA., January 9, 1866.

On October 6, 1865, an assessment of four cents per share was called for payable as follows, viz: One half November 1st, 1865, and the balance January 1st, 1866. This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at NOON on Thursday, February 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction, to pay said assessment, with costs. Payments will be received up to day of sale.
Jan 12, '66-3t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BRAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Rail Road & Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan 12, '66-4t Secretary.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement
GEORGE SMITH,
Dec 22, '65-6t* JACOB LAW, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary to the estate of Sarah Pierce, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL WERTZ,
Dec. 15, '65—6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Wertz, late of Harrison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MOWER,
VAL. B. WERTZ,
Dec 15, '65—6t Executors.

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. JONES, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard W. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, Jan. 5, '66—4t Sheriff

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, dec'd.—To the heirs and legal representatives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd. Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 2d day of February, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
Jan 12, '66-4t JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Legal Notices.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 12th day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand, at Bedford, on the 12th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866:

John E. Satterfield, Foreman, R L Replogle, David Fluck, James McFerran, John R Jordan, Lewis A May, Edwin Wright, Leonard Bittner, J A J Pearson, Francis Beard, Alvy Boylan, Jacob Anderson, Joseph Taylor, Josiah Elder, Westley Bennett, John L Grove, John Fletcher (of B.) David Mann, Abraham Herman, Josiah Ott, Horatio J Means, Tilman Northcraft, John G Hartley, Alexander W Shoemaker. Jan 19, '66

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for February Term, 12th day, 1866:

M L Hetrick, Jacob Deremer, Bostian Clegg, Peter Imler, John A Gump, Asa S Stuckey, George Smith, Wilson Sparks, Thomas Spear, Peter Clingerman, Isaac B Mock, Eben Pennell, Robert Deremer, Alex J Price, Lemuel Evans, Peter Koons, Thomas Way, Henry Fluck, Michael H Diehl, Joseph H Griffith, Michael Holderbaum, C B Kochendarfer, William Gillespie, George Zimmers of A, Peter Arnold, James Allison, Henry H. Fisher, Solomon Shrader, Stephen G Wright, A J Woodcock, A J Snively, William Lashley, Henry Gates, Adam Weaverling, Alex Ritchey, Hosea Hudson, Duncan McVicker, John Boyer.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest— Jury Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. Jan. 19, '66

LIST OF JURORS for Special Term, 3d Monday, 19th day, of February A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs, Dan'l Longenecker, Philip Berkstresser, Tobias Boor, William F Woy, Jesse Geller, Andrew Crisman, David Dickey, Grundy F Ake, Frank Growden, Geo W Williams, Lewis B Waltz, James T Mattingly, J H Wilkinson, William Boor, Daniel Walter, Richard E McMullen, Jacob L Albright, William Young, Jacob Roads, John S King, W W Shuck, Christopher Osborn, William S Elder, David Foor, John Filler, Jere Thompson, Thomas Johnson, Jacob S Brown, Jeremiah E Black, John W Crisman, B R Ashcom, Levi Biddle, James M Snowden, John Amos, sr. Jacob Pee, Isaac Mengel, James Barefoot.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest— Jury Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. Jan 19, '66

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at February Term, (12th day) 1866:

Wm Fahner	vs	Wm Overocker
Margaret Drhew	"	Patrick Drhew
Plummer & Gates	"	Wm Karns
Theodore Kinton	"	Joseph Mortimore et al
F D Beegle	"	Wertz & Feather
Daniel Armel	"	John C Riffle
Bloody Run School dis	"	West Prov. School dis.
Mary Etta Smith	"	George White et al
Samuel Vondersmith	"	Wm. Lyon, Esq.
James Foley	"	J V Besser
John Black & Co.	"	Catharine Tricker
County of Bedford	"	Durborrow & Johnson

Jan 19, '66 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, in which Hon. ALEX. KING, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as counsel. To be tried by the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOE, at Bedford, commencing on Monday, February 19, 1866:

Joseph Barley	vs	Jackson Stuckey
Chas. Watling	"	Bedford Railroad Co
Sarah Fisher,	"	David Kerns
J M Reynolds	"	Adam Carn
Hetty Miller	"	Samuel Smith
Fluck & Evans	"	Dr Asa Duval et al
Jacob Oster	"	Henderson & Sleek
Benj R Henderson	"	Jacob Oster
Samuel Clark	"	Mary Gordon's adm'r
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co.	"	Wm T Daugherty
Same	"	Samuel Carn's adm'r
Same	"	James A Anderson, Esq.
Same	"	John G Clark
Same	"	John W. Crisman
Same	"	Wm Dunkle
Same	"	Thomas Knox
Same	"	Hiram Lentz
Same	"	John Stone

Jan 12, '66-6t O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

PETITIONS FOR

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED

still carries on the campaign against high prices!

For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Come and see our splendid assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.

The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen, call and take a look at our

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars. Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds

Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.

Oct. 27, '65.

FALL—1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
☞ Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.
Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS. CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,
embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford.
Sept. 29. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*
Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*
Cheap at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel and Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at
Sep. 29. CRAMER'S.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS and SHOES,* of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 23.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS. PANTS AND VESTS.*
Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality,* for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at
Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas Calicoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.
Oct. 20, 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED!

By accident, DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make.
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices
in variety, which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Jan. 5, '66—3m.

RICHARD LEO,
Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.,
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices,* by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!
GOLD! | SILVER!
1 to 75,000!!
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!
OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of
PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.
MELODEONS, " 150 "
SEWING MACHINES, " 40 "
GOLD WATCHES, " 150 "
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS " 20 "
" " " 10 "
" " " 5 "
SILVER TEA SETS, " 40 "
" " SPOONS, " 15 "
" TABLE " 18 "
" " FORKS, " 18 "
" LADLES, " 13 "
" WAITERS, " 18 "
" CASTORS, " 15 "
" PITCHERS & URNS, 20 "
And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of
DISTRIBUTION
by sale of 75,000 articles of value!
OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75,000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars.* For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc, on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800 And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc.; we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!
Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Box, 5138,
Salesroom, New York City, N.Y.
34 Liberty St.
Oct. 27, '65—3m

MEXICO! MEXICO!!
$30,000,0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.
$160,000,000 to be [illegible] SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,
in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent, in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

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$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements,* and the *seller or user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No 14 Lombard's Block Chicago, Ill.; No 170 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

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The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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will do well to give me a call.

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Aug. 1, '65—1y

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London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
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North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

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Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month. TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

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The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE,
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
TEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD AND MANHOOD,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK,
FAREWELL—(Poetry.)
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All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.
THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

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All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

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For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.
Nov. 10, '65—3m

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.
Also, my VARIETIES, such as
Spices of all kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!
No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at smal advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and have in your orders soon.
Oct. 20, '65 H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals.
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger,* we feel confident that there is none *better.*
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine
STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call
☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street,* a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

Philadelphia Trade.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FURS AND CAPES,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.
Oct. 20, '65.—4m.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY
No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.
March 25, 1864.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.
Terms moderate to suit the times.
April 28, '65—1y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years.*
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec. 1, '65—1y

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
POWER PRESS
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PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

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JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

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DEEDS,
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RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
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Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
The only known remedy for
DIABETES,
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS
PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC
Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY.
Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.
See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC.—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse *594 Broadway, New York;*
And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, *104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20, '65.—1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS, thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

*** Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms is entirely Vegtable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle.—Prepared by
S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.
☞ For sale at the dr